

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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SFRY, USSR, HUNGARY SIGN GOODS TRANSIT PROTOCOL

LD161606 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1242 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 16 (TANJUG) -- Soviet, Hungarian and Yugoslav railwaymen have agreed to make the transit of goods across Hungarian territory from the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia and vice versa, more efficacious than up to now.

At a consultation held in the border town of Nyiregyhaza, top railway executives of the three countries have signed a protocol on the transport to Yugoslavia across Hungarian territory this year of about 1.3 million tonnes of Soviet goods, and to the Soviet Union about one million tonnes of Yugoslav goods. This would be about 200 thousand tonnes more than last year.

CMEA MICROELECTRONICS SECTION MEETS IN HUNGARY

LD262141 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- A session of the microelectronics expert section of the CMEA inter-governmental committee on computer technology opened in Kecskemet on Tuesday [25 February]. The meeting, held for the first time since the new complex programme of the CMEA for the period until 2000 has been adopted, is to discuss questions of improving the quality and reliability of integrated circuits and developing the division of labour among the member states.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING CONCLUDED IN WARSAW

LD131449 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 13: Heads of groups of the Interparliamentary Union from socialist countries ended their consultative meeting in Warsaw today.

Participants in the meeting reviewed preparations for this year's international inter-parliamentary events, as well as the guidelines of cooperation within the union during this year's spring and fall conference.

Much attention was given to Mikhail Gorbachev's plan. Participants expressed unanimous support for Soviet proposals stating that owing to their well balanced, realistic and concrete character they accelerate the struggle for peace.

Participants of the Warsaw meeting expressed themselves in favour of putting the Soviet plan in the centre of discussion during this year's conferences organized by the Interparliamentary Union.

SOVIET 'REVISIONIST' PARTY CONGRESS NOTED

AU260941 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Feb 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Tirana, February 26 (ATA) -- Through an ATA news [report], the press reports that the 27th Congress of the Soviet revisionist party opened in Moscow. On the first day M. Gorbachev read out the report of the Central Committee of the party where he put forth the revisionist line and the social imperialist course of the Soviet leadership on the development at home and the international problems.

FIVE-YEAR TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

AU260858 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 26 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986-1990 period and the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Tirana yesterday.

The agreement and the protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and for the Vietnamese side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac.

The signing ceremony was attended by the vice minister of the foreign affairs Muhamet Kapllani and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam in Tirana, Le Ngoc Thanh.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam pyrite concentrate, copper wires, textiles etc, and will import coffee, rubber, rice etc.

ALIA SPEECH AT 10 FEB MIRDITE DISTRICT RALLY

AU180501 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Feb 86 pp 1-3

[Text of speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, delivered on 10 February at mass rally in Rreshen, Mirdite District]

[Text] Dear Comrades, dear brothers and sisters of Mirdite: It is a great pleasure and particular joy to be among you today, among the brave and hard-working people of Mirdite, who are distinguished for loyalty and devotion to the party and our dear fatherland, and who are struggling with determination to go forward on the enlightened road of socialism.

We are gathered here, in new and beautiful Rreshen, only a short time after the AWP Central Committee's 13th plenum which, as you know, analyzed last year's results and set important tasks for the realization on this year's plan. Now, throughout our country, meetings of party organizations and workers' collectives are analyzing work done and taking the necessary measures for the successful realization of future tasks.

I am sure that the plenum meeting of the party committee of your district, too, to which the Central Committee has sent me, will be marked by a militant spirit and a high sense of revolutionary responsibility, to give new impetus to the successful execution of everything we have to do.

Mirdite District has achieved important successes in many fields. The party has unshakable faith that in the future you will always emerge with merit and unsullied honor in the realization of the plans emanating from the ceaseless economic and social development of the country, on the road of socialism, on the road which our unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha laid out for us, and on which he led us for 40 years.

The people of Mirdite occupy an honored place in our national history, as witnessed by the blood they have shed and the great sacrifices they have made for this area, for the freedom and independence of the country, for knowledge and progress. Foreigners never conquered the men of Mirdite, poverty did not break them, feuds did not destroy them, and reactionary customs and tribal laws did not subjugate them. The best traditions of the people of Mirdite, given new content by the party since the war of national liberation, were forged in the struggle against these dark forces. In the party, the people of Mirdite found the only force that rose above all discord and division, the only force born of the bosom [as published] of the common people, which expressed the true interests of the fatherland and people.

The patriotic sons of Mirdite, with the glorious son of this region and unflinching member of the party Bardhok Biba at their head, showed to whom the people had given their word and entrusted their hopes for freedom and happiness.

Upon the victory of the war of national liberation and the people's revolution, there began a new epoch for the people of Mirdite too -- an epoch of vigorous and uninterrupted growth. This is the epoch of socialism, during which the people of Mirdite, as all our people, have been continually engaged in the struggle and revolution for new things, for progress. They fought and defeated foreign enemies and their mercenaries, diversionist gangs and internal enemies, tribal headmen and kulaks, backwardness and ignorance, medieval customs, and the reactionary clergy. They struggled with the difficulties of the terrain and gave impetus to the development of the economy; they courageously overcame backwardness and set out on the liberating road of cooperativization. In this struggle they were joined closely and inseparably with the AWP, with socialism.

In few places were the struggle and sacrifices for the installation and maintenance of the new power of the people conducted with such harshness, to such an extent, as in this region. In few places were the efforts for national reconstruction, for the achievements of reforms and transformations initiated by the party, so closely entwined with the struggle for the defeat of antipeople reaction, with bands of criminals in the service of foreigners and their tools, as here in Mirdite.

The energies of the people of Mirdite, released from centuries-old oppression, erupted like a volcano in the struggle for a new life.

From their bosom came distinguished fighters and revolutionaries, who by their sacrifices became symbols of the struggle for the new socialist life born in Albania -- such symbols as Ndrece Ndue Gjoka, the courageous and farsighted schoolteacher, and Pal Melyshi, who in silent heroism fell martyr in the defense of the new people's power; and the mountain girls, Marta and Prenda Tarazhi, Mrike Iokja and Shkurte Cara, who sacrificed themselves for progress, for freedom and the emancipation of Albanian women; men such as Pjeter Llesh Doda and Frok Kol Kacorri, who became shining examples of dedication and communist responsibility in the fulfillment of duty, examples of the new patriotism and devotion to their professions, and such as Llesh Pal Cupi, who defended with his life the sacred borders of the fatherland. The deeds of these heroes make every inhabitant of Mirdite and every Albanian proud. Their examples inspire and will inspire present and future generations with revolutionary courage and a militant spirit, and with a sense of sacrifice for the defense of the interests of the people, and with love for the party and our fatherland.

Mirdite, which was once the most striking example of poverty and illiteracy in Albania, a byword for suffering and misery, today best of all witnesses to all the radical and many-sided transformations which the Albanian people have experienced in the epoch of the party, and to the completely different appearance of modern Albania. This place, which people once called cursed by God and ravaged by nature, is now favored and privileged, with invaluable wealth above and below the ground. Mirdite represents one of the most important areas in our national economy. It is enough to say that the industrial production of your district comprises one-third of the industrial production of all the districts of the north, not including Shkoder. A considerable part of the mining industry of the country, especially copper mining, is concentrated in Mirdite. With the development of geology and the extraction of new minerals, with the exploitation of the forests and progress in agriculture and stock-raising, the economy of the district has become more complex and balanced, with a great future ahead of it.

This wealth was always here. Copper and pyrites, chrome and forests, water and land -- they were always here. Clever and industrious people were always here, too. But nobody thought of exploiting this wealth in the interests of the people. It only became valuable in the years of the party and socialism.

The working class people of Mirdite District were the founders of the copper extraction and processing industry in our country and the revivers of this ancient skill of our ancestors. To them belongs the honor of having opened the first mines and foundries this industry. Today the sons of your district have become distinguished miners and metalworkers, working with zeal and skill from Kurbnesh to Rubik and from Perlat to Spac. In Mirdite today the entire production of the copper industry of 1960 is achieved in 3 days. All merit, and particular congratulations, belong to the working class of Mirdite, who from the first years of liberation to the present day, have given the people's economy millions of tons of minerals and tens of thousands of tons of blister copper.

The epoch of socialism for Mirdite represents an epoch of a general and unprecedented leap forward. Comrades, look at Rreshen, where we are today; look at Rubik and Kurbnesh and the other workers' towns, look at the villages and the well-lit houses of the people, newly built throughout; look at the works and factories, the roads and orchards, the agricultural cooperatives that go from strength to strength, the schools and hospitals. Everything has been done with the care of the party and of Comrade Enver, and with your work and sweat. May you enjoy all this, and add to it, for your own well-being, and for the prosperity and strengthening of the fatherland!

Dear brothers and sisters, as you know, last year was a year of bitter events and unforeseen situations, not to be compared with any other period in our new life.

A whole year has gone by, but nobody, especially not you, who went through it all physically, will forget that harsh and bitter winter which spread over all the regions of the north. The forces of nature were savage, but our decisive and unbreakable people triumphed over them. The wonderful qualities people showed in fighting snow and gales will never be forgotten. We saw afresh the fraternal solidarity and shining unity of the people. Not for a moment did our highlanders feel themselves isolated or impotent in the situation.

Before the wounds of this natural disaster had closed, another loss, the greatest of all the years of our new life, struck our people. The founder and glorious leader of the party, the legendary leader of the people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, left our midst. You, comrade workers and cooperativists, comrade specialists and cadres, as all the people, underwent this loss with clear-sightedness, with high political awareness, and with unshakable faith in the party. You, as did all the people, responded to this deep grief with the greatest possible mobilization and zeal at work, raised even higher the spirit of mass actions, and revealed yet further your militant spirit.

In these circumstances, revolutionary awareness was increased, mature political judgment sharpened, and the sense of responsibility for the fate of the country and socialism grew. The monolithic unity of party and people was expressed as never before. All these things were an encouragement and an invaluable help for the party and its Central Committee, a direct expression of the loyalty and determination of communists and of the people to continue on the road of socialism, the road of Enver.

Last year's prolonged drought also placed many obstacles before the fulfillment of our tasks. The consequences of this were felt particularly in agriculture and the energy industry. But they were also reflected in other sectors of the economy. It is a positive factor that although the natural difficulties which worked together really were great, they were unable to slow down the rate of our progress.

With steel-like will and exemplary determination, with labor and skill, our people mastered the problems. Workers and cooperativists went ahead with work, and did not surrender to the pressure of circumstances. This meant that, despite obstacles, last year's tasks were in general better fulfilled than the previous year's. It had never before happened that, consuming 10-12 percent less energy than in the plan, tasks had been realized in whole sectors of the economy, such as the mining industry, the chrome and copper extraction industries, the coal industry, and so forth. It had also never before happened that production norms in dozens of enterprises and sectors of the economy, such as the machinery and light industry sectors, was realized with reduced working hours or with two shifts instead of three, as happened because of energy shortages. Never before, not under conditions like those of last year's drought, not even under normal or favorable conditions, had our agriculture achieved last year's production in wheat, cotton, tobacco, and certain other crops. The kernel of the experience gained by our working people last year lies in the unprecedented mobilization of inner human reserves and material and scientific resources.

Nevertheless, because of shortages of electrical energy, which influenced raw material production, too, and because of the great drought, in some enterprises and sectors of the economy, and in some crops, there were failures to fulfill the plan. The production plan was not realized in certain important crops, such as corn, sunflowers, sugar beets, and in some dairy products.

In the agricultural and stock-raising sector, the largest deficits were in the northern districts. The heavy winter snow and summer drought played no small part in these deficits, but they cannot be justified simply by these factors. The agricultural cooperatives of Stebleve and Bellove in Iber District, of Bugjon in Puke District, and of Opojan in Kukes District, of Trebinje in Pogradec District and Progonat in Tepelene District, and some other entirely mountain economies, did not work in the most privileged natural and geographical conditions. But generally they fulfilled well all the year's tasks. The examples of these economies indicate subjective shortcomings in other agricultural cooperatives.

The party is seeking to draw valuable lessons for the improvement of work, not only from progressive experiences but also from under-achievement. Let us look at our work and results realistically, and explain our failures frankly, and remedy our defects; let us ask more of ourselves, and not be satisfied with our achievements. A critical eye toward shortcomings and weaknesses expresses the strength and vitality of our people.

The party, dear comrades, has noticed with satisfaction that this year work is proceeding in a high revolutionary spirit, and that the enthusiasm of the working masses is increasing. Everywhere workers' collectives have undertaken new and courageous pledges of mobilization to fulfill the objectives of the revolutionary movement of "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver." Although the energy situation is now normal again, and has greatly improved, many enterprises, factories, mines, and combines have decided never to return to the old norms of energy use, but to apply their newly gained experience. New initiatives for the significant reduction of production costs, for reduced norms in the use of raw materials and electrical energy, for a better use of working time and of the material base, have been mounted by industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperative such as the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, the "Enver Hoxha" tractor works, the metal factory in Gjirokaster, and the copper wire factory in Shkoder, the textile combine in Berat, the transport pool in Lac, the high-grade cooperative at Krutje in Lushnje District, and many others. The method of mass actions has received fresh impetus. On 12 January alone, 800,000 workers took part in mass actions to honor Republic Day. Everywhere, people are working harder to work better every day, week, and month, and to guarantee the fulfillment of tasks in industry, agriculture, and elsewhere. The fulfillment and over-fulfillment of this year's plans, the first year of the new 5-year-plan, of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party, and of the ninth party congress, has become a major point of honor for everybody.

Our party and people work and strive not only to complete the tasks of the day, but for radical solution of problems that emerge. This is in the tradition of our party. The party has always thought about today, but also about tomorrow. The party has always solved the problems of the day, but has devoted itself no less to the tasks of the future. A healthy present-day gives us the opportunity to look further into questions of the future; a clear perspective enables us to pave the way for new things, and to hasten the solution of problems that emerge. A harmony and interrelation between present and future is one of the fundamental characteristics of our socialist order, and one of the greatest guarantees of our inexorable progress.

The Eighth 5-Year Plan, which we have just begun, secures the continuing construction of socialism in all fields. During this 5-year period our society will take new steps forward in its development. In our present position, our country is now faced with the task of the general transition from the path of extensive to intensive development, on the general road of the increase of the social product, of creative scientific and artistic activity, of progress in all areas of national life, without excluding some extensive development in certain sectors, workplaces, special districts, and for certain periods.

Our society is completely prepared for this transition. It has the material bases necessary for the wide development of the economy; it has the necessary natural resources, it has able specialists and cadres, a skilled working class, and tireless farm workers, and an effective system of organization. Putting these real factors into action constitutes a decisive link in hastening and encouraging the accomplishment of these objectives.

In our Albania, every step forward on the road of socialism constitutes a new step forward on the road of strengthening freedom and independence, on the road of refining democracy and civilization, on the road of increasing the prosperity of the people and social emancipation. We travel along this road successfully by fulfilling and over-fulfilling production plans, for these plans bring together the actual needs of society, present and future, increasing responsibility at work, order and discipline, developing more widely the spirit of initiative and revolutionary self-motivation among working people.

During the new 5-year period, a shining future opens out for the people of Mirdite too. The state will continue to give priority to investment in the mining industry, including the copper industry, for the prospecting of new reserves, and for the more effective exploitation of existing resources, and particularly for copper processing. Of course, these investments, wherever they are made, in the energy industry or in mines, in agriculture or stock-raising, must serve to give new impetus to increased production, cost reduction, and improvements in quality.

Copper is one of the fundamental resources of your district. The copper industry in its present state is more complex and with a more complete production cycle than that of some other miners. Copper products, particularly insulated wires and fine and extra-fine wires, have become an important commodity for export and also for the fulfillment of domestic needs. The collective of the copper wire factory in Shkoder will achieve great success with the withdrawal of ingots ["katange" -- precise translation unknown] from export. But, nevertheless, the party still considers that there may be further possibilities for developing processing and for increasing the value of copper industry products.

It is the party's intention that the copper industry and the copper-processing industry should secure more resources from accumulation, and from income from exports, not only for its own expansion, but also for investment in other sectors of industry. To achieve this objective it will be necessary to increase production faster, to reduce costs, to increase the scale of metal salvage [rikuperim], and to improve processing technology. Progressive experience shows that, with some improvements in existing technology, still better results can be achieved than at present.

Comrade miners, the party demands tireless work, the extraction of as much mineral as possible, the reduction to the minimum of lost metal and excessive expenditure, and demands that opportunities for new investment be created and expanded. Let this be a point of honor for the heroic profession of miners, for the mine and the factory, a point of honor for the working class of Mirdite, a great moving force to push work ahead in every sector.

Comrade Enver, when he was in Mirdite for the last time, considered the inseparable association of mines and agriculture to be a great advantage of your district -- the linking of the working class with farm workers, town with village. This advantage must be continually exploited. Mining and agriculture should not compensate each other, but should help and strengthen each other. Dig out and awake the treasures below the ground, but with the same zeal, will, and determination, dig and turn to value that wealth which is every day before our eyes, the land and forests, pastures and streams, flocks and orchards.

I would like at this meeting to compliment the growth of agriculture in your district too, but in this fundamental sector of the economy, Mirdite still does not occupy the position among other districts which the party would like. The people of Mirdite once had little land, several times less than today, but they had no small tradition of agricultural work. Now the area of cultivated land in your district has increased more than four times, faster than the rate of population increase, which is now three times greater than before the liberation. If we add to this the substantial investments made by the socialist state, here as everywhere, in the mechanization of agriculture, irrigation, seed selection and chemical fertilizers, and the training of cadres and skilled specialists, then it turns out that we are right not to be satisfied until every agricultural cooperative attains greater production yields and better incomes for its workers.

The party knows, dear comrades, that women, who have never lacked love for work and for agriculture, constitute the crucial labor force in Mirdite agriculture. This is a positive factor in carrying out our work successfully. Socialism is built in industry and in agriculture, in both town and country. It is built by both men and women, by young and old alike, by the entire people. Those who would connect the progress of agriculture with the withdrawal of miners from the mines think conservatively. Nor is it correct to think that Mirdite is an industrial district, and so can compensate for backwardness in agriculture by progress in mining.

The women and men who work in agriculture have everything they need from the nation to advance this vital sector of the economy at a brisk pace. They have knowledge and enthusiasm, they have ever-improving technology, and professional ability and experience. There is then every possibility for Mirdite to provide bread for its own people, and to provide for itself the potatoes, vegetables, and beans that it consumes. But the achievement of this objective requires more effective organization; requires that specialists keep abreast of their work, and requires the renewal of the tradition of mass actions for the creation of new agricultural land and to improve seasonal work in the fields. The party has complete faith that the working people of Mirdite will carry out well their duty to raise the level of development of agriculture to the same standard as that achieved by industry and other sectors.

Mirdite District has especially good conditions for growth in livestock raising. This whole region can and must become a major producer of animal products for itself and for the nation. The growth in the number of sheep and goats, especially for meat, on the summer pastures of Mirdite and other northern districts must be increased. Let us renew the traditional zeal of the Mirdite shepherd; let the boys and girls of your district come to master and love the profession of shepherd, as well as that of miner. If Mirdite District achieved no more than national average milk yields, even with only the present number of animals, milk production per head of population would rise by more than 50 liters a year.

The fast development of the economy, particularly in the mining industry, and the good prospects for the future, have made it necessary to improve the transportation network in this region. In the plans of coming years, the party intends to add to the motor roads and railroad lines between the towns of the north and industrial centers. It is a particular pleasure for me to announce that the party Central Committee and the government have decided to begin building the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad, as one of the important projects of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The construction of this railroad, this new gift of the party to this region, will bring life and dynamism to the life of the people and to the economy, and act as a major factor of social as well as economic development. As always, and as has become a tradition, the party will entrust this project to our heroic young people. The duty of kindling the flame of continual mass action, and of reducing as far as possible the construction period of this great project, belongs to our young generation.

It is a point of honor for you, dear boys and girls of Mirdite, to stand out among the rest in this mass action, and to give an inspiring example to the young people of the whole country.

Comrades,

The year 1985 was a long year during which the world spoke much about Albania. Our friends and well-wishers spoke, to encourage us to continue on the glorious road of freedom and independence, socialism, and struggle without compromise against imperialism and reaction. Our enemies also spoke, dreaming dreams and waiting for Albania to change its course. But Albania is not and will not be influenced by the insinuations and propagandistic noise of her enemies. Albania chose her path a long time ago, at the time of the War of National Liberation and the People's Revolution. It chose the one and only road, the road laid down by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the road on which our people have built their new life, and on which they are advancing to a better and more secure future. There is and can be no force that can move us from the enlightened road of the party and of Enver Hoxha.

At present the world is passing through one of its most turbulent periods since the World War II. Successive economic, political, moral, and ideological crises, and so forth, have created unstable and explosive situations, and tensions and conflicts of all kinds, and new threats and dangers for the safety of the peoples and the general peace.

The rivalry of the superpowers and other imperialist countries for hegemony and world domination, their aggressiveness, their strategy of intervention, and of diktat and domination, have now left no country untouched.

What particularly claims attention at present is the superpowers' direct armed intervention in different countries, and the increased military pressure for their subjugation.

The military presence of the superpowers beyond their own territories has now greatly diversified. There are few countries without the American or Soviet military. Apart from true military bases, which have expanded, other military contingents in the form of advisers, instructors, intermediaries, and so forth, have arrived in many countries. As the arms trade increases, it becomes more elaborate and sophisticated, and the number rises of members of the American and Soviet Armed Forces who accompany the armaments sold to others.

The American-Soviet confrontation has always exerted a direct influence on international relations in general, and between different states in particular. This confrontation sometimes grows more bitter and sometimes eases. But, as Comrade Enver Hoxha said, it never goes well for the world when the superpowers quarrel, nor when they agree. In each case the people foot the bill.

At present, after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, there is much talk about a kind of detente in Soviet-American relations. But it is a fact that immediately after this meeting an increase in the superpowers' aggressiveness can be noticed, and an increase in pressure and threats toward the peoples.

A serious situation has been created over Libya. The United States of America, on absurd pretexts, and appointing itself to the role of international policeman, is exerting many pressures and is talking about direct military aggression against this country. American imperialism attempts to justify these barbarous acts with the supposed struggle against terrorism. Neither the peoples nor true revolutionaries approve of terrorism.

But terrorism cannot be fought against by those who have themselves elevated terrorism to a system, an institution, who have transformed it into state policy, and who violate every international right and norm, who employ the most repressive and barbarous methods, either themselves or through their instruments, against the Palestinian and Afghan peoples, against the blacks of South Africa and in Nicaragua, who threaten and violently suppress every effort of the peoples to liberate themselves from the foreign yoke and to decide their own fate for themselves.

The situation now created not only threatens Libya, but is also fraught with danger for other countries in the Mediterranean region. And so our people and their government have determinedly denounced the aggressive acts of American imperialism against Libya and the Mediterranean in general, just as they have also unmasked and denounced the expansionist and hegemonist policies of the two superpowers in other areas of the world.

Around us, in the Balkans, too, a situation is being created which contains the seeds of arguments and conflicts, preconditions which make possible the intervention of the superpowers in this area.

Yugoslavia finds itself in an ever-deepening general economic, political, and moral crisis. Drowned in debts and in the impossibility of paying them, it is forced to accept conditions and make concessions that permit the considerable entry of foreign capital and, above all, permit the implementation of diktats imposed by Yugoslavia's creditors. In this situation, and as a consequence of its political system, in which each thinks only of himself, different groups have come to life in Yugoslavia and are struggling for power. These groups are not only gathering force to maintain their privileges, but to realize their hegemonist ambitions, and are inclined to join up with and seek the support of foreign powers. These developments constitute a potential danger that could affect security and peace in the whole Balkan Peninsula and beyond.

As far as the situation in Kosovo is concerned, at present a further embitterment can be observed as a result of the attacks of Great Serb chauvinism upon the democratic and national rights of the Albanian population. Arrests of Kosovar boys and girls continue and increase from day to day. Yugoslavia is the only country in Europe where, according to data in the Yugoslav press, within 2 or 3 years more than 3,000 people have been imprisoned and sentenced. Serbian politicians are now openly demanding the limitation of provincial autonomy, down to its abolition. As never before their press insults and denigrates eminent personalities of the national renaissance, and the history and cultural values of the Albanians.

Matters have gone as far as the organizing and drafting of petitions with ultra-nationalist content, filled with provocative calls to revive the Albanian genocide of the time of the Serbian kinds and of Rankovic. Worst of all is the fact that these voices of darkness find an echo in public meetings and in the press, and in party and social forums.

No honorable person, including realistic opinion in Yugoslavia itself, can refrain from denouncing this Great Serb chauvinist hysteria, which portends new disasters for the Albanians, and not only for them. Our people, too, who are rightly sensitive to any injustice or persecution aimed at our brothers of one blood in Yugoslavia, raise their voices against this hysteria. We have not intervened in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, and are not doing so now, just as we have not been and are not in favor of her destabilization.

11. 27 Feb 86

B 10

ALBANIA

Our concern for what happens to the Albanians across the border, and their defense against the oppression and hatred of chauvinists of different kinds, is a right which nobody can deny us, and our duty as communists and as Albanians.

We have continually said that the policies being pursued and the attitudes held regarding Kosovo have no future. The solution of the problems which have accumulated there, the interests of stability and of the future, the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia, and also of the Albanians there, demand that this anti-Albanian psychosis and chauvinist adventurism be halted and demand that the rights recognized for Kosovo and other Albanian areas in the Yugoslav Constitution be recognized, and on this basis, that their legitimate demands be solved with good will, equality, and justice.

Dear comrades, in the present international situation which has been created we must sharpen our vigilance. Above all, we will continually strengthen what we have won with colossal effort and struggle, what lies at the foundation of all our victories, the golden key to all our successes, as Enver Hoxha called it -- the steely unity of the people, and the unity of the people around the party. Let us keep high and raise further the revolutionary spirit that has burst out everywhere. Let us continually strengthen the national economy, increase production, and exploit to the full all the opportunities we have. Increasing production is the decisive factor in strengthening the economy and further improving the life of the people. National economic strength is the foundation of the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Let the great celebrations of this year serve as a powerful stimulus to continual mass actions and high achievements. Let the creative initiative of the masses to fulfill and overfulfill our tasks break out everywhere. Let us arrive at the ninth party congress and the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party with tasks more fully realized than ever before.

Long live the people of Mirdite! Long live the party! Glory to the name and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

OFFICIALS SEE ZHIVKOV OFF FOR CPSU CONGRESS

AU260505 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] On 24 February a delegation of the BCP led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, departed for Moscow. At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee it will take part in the 27th CPSU Congress.

The following persons are members of the delegation: Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Ivan Panev, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee; and Dimitur Zhulev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov, and by deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

TURKEY'S SLANDER ON MINORITIES DISPROVED

AU261809 Sofia BTA in English 1548 GMT 26 Feb 86

["Slander Is No Argument" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA commentator Ivo Garvalov) -- When arguments are missing, then comes the turn of the fabrications (ranging from obvious lies to slanders of unbelievable dimensions). Such slanders are currently being used by the present Turkish Government in its attempt to turn the world public opinion against Bulgaria. The allegations are absolutely unbelievable: There allegedly are repression and persecution of minorities in this country. Had this campaign been confined to the press alone, it might have remained unanswered in the interest of the good neighborly relations between our two countries. But we could not avoid exposing the slanderers when Turkey started trying to make use of international forums for its campaign. The latest event was the Turkish Foreign Ministry's declaration. However nothing can serve as a substitute for facts. And without facts the anti Bulgarian and antisocialist propaganda loses all its meaning.

But you have no facts, gentlemen...indeed facts prove the opposite to what you are trying to tell the world.

No mosques have been destroyed, there are no casualties, no violence is directed against the country's small minorities. The persons, who according to the Turkish press have been killed, have written to Bulgarian newspapers, asking what the whole thing was about.

What are Turkey's demands? It may be that Ankara wants us to artificially create a minority subservient to Turkey. This we cannot do. We are living in a civilized century, and civilization, irrespective of its social variations, totally excludes everything that once characterized the Ottoman Empire, an empire barbarous even for the standards of its own age. For decades now the remnants of its traditions have been gradually fading. They are disappearing by themselves. This is an objective process which no one can stop and no administrative measures are needed to help it through. No one however can force us to take administrative measures to stop this process.

Thus the anti Bulgarian propaganda campaign will not be met by the world public's understanding once its true essence is understood. It will lose even the support of our illwishers, because lies have short lives. All the more so when one lie is used to explain another. Now the Turkish Foreign Ministry has claimed that "the foreign press and foreign diplomatic sources" have discovered facts which support the Turkish allegations.

Who has discovered such facts and where?

The world press has not published a single such fact. There are of course summaries of Turkish slanderous articles and slanderous statements by Turkish politicians. No facts are published, because they cannot be found and they cannot be found because they do not exist.

It is also untrue that there are zones in Bulgaria which foreigners are not allowed to visit. About 6000 foreign journalists visit Bulgaria every year. They came last year as well and everyone was allowed to travel wherever they pleased. 23 journalists (among them Turkish journalists as well) came here in connection with Ankara's slanderous campaign. 40 other journalists came here on other missions but expressed the desire to visit the regions, which according to Turkey have almost rebelled. These areas were also visited by the foreign ambassadors accredited to Sofia. Not to mention the 6 million foreign tourists who travel in all parts of the country every year. How did it happen that no one noticed anything that could back the Turkish fabrications? Thus instead of referring to the foreign press, Ankara would do much better if it reconsiders its goals, and maybe its problems as well, since propaganda campaigns often have the effect of a boomerang.

Socialist Bulgaria will maintain her constructive policy towards her neighbours in the name of the good neighbourly relations which are so difficult to establish. Once again from the point of view of these good neighbourly relations this country has the right to expect of her neighbours to avoid using such campaigns, pursued by such means.

POLISH TALKS BEGIN; MORE TRADE PLANNED

AU252059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] In Sofia a session has begun of the Bulgarian-Polish Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, with Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, taking part. The desire was expressed to deepen and enrich the mutually beneficial cooperation in line with the accords achieved at the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski in March 1983 in Sofia. The new stage in bilateral cooperation is manifested in a considerable increase during the 5-year plan period in the exchange of goods, which exceeds 4 billion rubles. Over 74 percent of Bulgarian exports to Poland consist of products of the machine-building industry.

MLADENOV TOASTS DUMAS AT OFFICIAL DINNER

AU260500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Feb 86 p 2

[Report on toast by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at 24 February official dinner in Sofia for Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations]

[Text] In his toast Petur Mladenov pointed out that the present visit by Mr. Dumas is a confirmation of the mutual willingness to expand Bulgarian-French relations, which show a positive development in the mutual interest of both sides. I would like to recall, he said, that the great impetus to strengthen these relations in various areas was given in 1966 during the official visit to France by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. At present we have stable and useful political contacts, among which the contacts between parliamentarians, members of the governments, and other leading political figures hold a special place. There are many possibilities for expanding, diversifying, and dynamically developing our mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and concrete measures have already been adopted by the two governments. Minister Mladenov assessed cultural relations as rich and diversified.

Further on he dwelled on the international situation, and stressed: "Despite the differences in the opinions about the reasons for the existing tension and the roads to overcoming it, it is important to note that France and Bulgaria are convinced that there is a need for all to make great and constructive efforts for saving world peace." Petur Mladenov pointed out that the danger of a nuclear conflict and of annihilating human civilization continues to exist as a result of the arms race and the "Star Wars" plans. Dwelling on the importance of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, he recalled the words of Comrade Todor Zhivkov that it "inspires hope that mankind will withdraw from the brink of the precipice it faces."

The spirit of the Geneva summit, the Bulgarian foreign minister said, found its further development and consistent expression in the 15 January declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, which posed the most noble goal: to liberate mankind from the nightmare of self-destruction through implementing a fully concrete and truly feasible plan of nuclear disarmament, of removing chemical weapons from the face of the earth, and of limiting conventional weapons. This initiative is closely connected with preventing the militarization of space, which is the historic chance of mankind.

Speaking about the active peace-loving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov stressed that our country not only firmly supports all the constructive proposals of the countries of the socialist community, as well as the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, but also, within the context of this coordinated political line of ours, are voiced some concrete ideas within the framework of our Balkan policy: to conclude bilateral agreements between the states of the region, including a code of goodneighborly relations; to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone; and recently, together with Romania, to create a chemical weapons-free zone. We are convinced that the implementation of these initiatives will represent a significant contribution to the cause of peace.

LATE REPORT: PROSECUTOR ASKS ANTONOV ACQUITTAL

AU271411 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] I shall start with a report we have eagerly awaited: A short time ago Khristo Petrov, BTA correspondent in Rome, reported that today at the end of the prosecutor's summation at the second trial on the attempted assassination of the Pope, prosecutor Antonio Marini asked the court to acquit Bulgarian citizens Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov, and Zhelyu Vasilev for lack of evidence. Please expect more details in the evening newscasts.

U.S. COUNTERPROPOSAL TO 'DOUBLE-CROSS' USSR

LD262117 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The already mentioned so-called U.S. counterproposal is in direct contradiction with the demand for responsibility and a complex approach in dealing with the disarmament issue. The U.S. proposal, which is on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, contains elements that do not respect the principle of equality and equal safety. It is possible to see other U.S. motives in them: specifically to double-cross the USSR, to make it short on time. The White House staff calculations, however, could have no effect logically. The USSR is prepared to answer any constructive proposal but it will not allow its security to be reduced, and will not accept unacceptable and disadvantageous unilateral U.S. demands.

IMPORTANCE OF GORBACHEV'S OFFER HIGHLIGHTED

LD262153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Commentary by editor Antonin Kostka on CPSU Central Committee Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] In order to give an analysis of historic facts a certain degree of hindsight is necessary. The importance and significance of the political report by the CPSU Central Committee are, however, so marked and clear that even without hindsight it can be stated that this is a historic document unique in its importance and scope in the post-war evolution, not only of Soviet society but of the whole world. Building on the results achieved so far in the construction of socialism, and on the basis of a thorough analysis of the main political and socioeconomic phenomenon of the present-day world, the document sets out the basic goals and tasks which must be accomplished so that life on this planet becomes better, less polluted, more just, and more secure for all nations. It is a document of the most pure and practical humanism. It is further telling proof of the genuinely noble efforts of communists; it reflects their deep feeling of responsibility toward history for the fate of human civilization, and their determination to achieve success in their epoch-making struggle for progress and peace.

It is not, however, some kind of terrorist pamphlet and even less a high-flown and ostentatious manifesto. The political report delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev stands out for its matter-of-factness, sobriety, scientific accuracy, precise argumentation, and realistic logic. It is an honest and bold assessment of the situation and of all the fundamental factors of our time; it is a frank message directed at the party ranks, and an earnest appeal to reason addressed to everyone, including our most ardent opponents.

The report, both on internal political matters and in the foreign policy sphere, is characterized by a comprehensive approach and the kind of boldness needed to seek new solutions which are realistic in their objectivity and which fully encourage optimism and confidence. The economic and social outlook and other aims in the sphere of democratization and restructuring of social relations in the field of culture and education, and of the values of life in general, show that Soviet society has reached the threshold of a qualitatively new stage of its development and that it is approaching a period of further rapid rise in, and fuller satisfaction of, the material and spiritual needs of the working people.

On international issues, the approach of Soviet Communists closely follows their ambitious pioneering work in the further development of an advanced socialist society.

This has its logical justification in the details of the report's foreign political analysis which show that in today's world not even the most mighty state can provide a fulfilled life for its people in isolation from the rest of the world. The horrific reality of the possibility of the nuclear extermination of mankind, as well as the breadth and depth of the global problems of civilization make this planet too small, too fragile, and too dangerous in light of the present nature of international relations.

Consequently, the Soviet Union has presented a new and historically important initiative: to establish a comprehensive system of international security which would rid people's lives of war and enable them to tackle burning global problems, enable the world to rally for the sake of our common future so that the people -- in the words of Mikhail Gorbachev -- can save the planet, the sky, and space, so that they can conquer space as the new inhabitants of a peaceful civilization, so that they can rid the world of the nuclear threat and free all the best qualities of man, such a unique inhabitant of the universe, once and for all solely for constructive aims.

It will not be easy to establish such a system, and it will undoubtedly be the most important feat yet accomplished in history, because accomplishing this represents a fundamental change in the development of mankind: it presupposes the total elimination of nuclear weapons, a reduction in the levels of other military forces and equipment to the lowest necessary reasonable level, the transfer of funds from military budgets to development projects, providing full and real political and economic quality and guarantees to all nations, doing away with racism and ethnic or religious discrimination, the development of all-round contacts and cooperation and, above all, ensuring human rights and dignity for the flourishing of culture and art in the name of peace and fraternity between nations.

These are attitudes and aims which also correspond to the historical legacy and the best progressive traditions of our people, too. That is why president Gustav Husak, speaking at today's Soviet party congress, expressed full support on behalf of us all.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS SOVIET ARMY CELEBRATION

LD212341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] A meeting of members of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia to mark the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy and the 38th anniversary of Victorious February took place in Milovice today. It was attended by a party and government delegation headed by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, and other guests.

After the speech by Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops, the meeting was addressed by Comrade Milan Vaclavik. He recalled the historic importance played by Soviet Armed Forces in the defeat of fascism in World War II and paid tribute to their role in the defense of socialism. He also singled out fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army in strengthening friendship between the people of the two countries.

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO AQUINO

LD261856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman has sent Mrs Corazon Cojuangco Aquino congratulations on the occasion of her inauguration as president of the Republic of the Philippines.

A state telegram adds further: "I express my conviction that relations between the GDR and the Republic of the Philippines will continue to be conducted in the spirit of constructive cooperation, to the two peoples' benefit and in the interests of peace and disarmament."

FURTHER REPORT ON GDR-FRG DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD262118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 26 Feb (ADN) -- The Main Department head in the GDR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, met with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn on Wednesday [26 February]. Their talks focused on questions of arms control and disarmament. There was agreement that security policy aspects in relations between the GDR and the FRG were of great importance. The responsibility of both states to make an effective contribution to the safeguarding of peace and to detente was stressed.

The head of the GDR Permanent Mission to the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, took part in the talk.

BRIEFS

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLA -- Luanda, 26 Feb (ADN) -- A working plan for cooperation between Angola and the GDR in the health field for 1986-87 was signed in Luanda by the deputy health ministers from both countries, Dr Luis Gomes Sambo and Dr Edgar Harig. It plans, among other things, for sending GDR medical higher and vocational education cadres to health institutions in Luanda, training Angolans as specialists and intermediate medical cadres in the GDR, as well as for the specialist treatment of Angolan patients in GDR institutions. During his stay in Angola, Dr Edgar Harig met Health Minister Antonio Jose Ferreira Neto and Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura for talks and visited the injured from an attack in Uige. An agreement between Angola and the GDR on cooperation in the health field has existed since 1976. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 26 Feb 86 LD]

HUNGARIANS PARTICIPATE IN USSR OIL-FIELD PROJECT

City of 50,000 Anticipated

AU261212 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Jan 86 p 8

[Karoly Becze article: "A Town of 50,000 To Be Built -- Direction Tengiz -- Work Worth R260 million -- First Train Leaves"]

[Text] The interstate agreement according to which Hungary is to participate in the Yamburg natural gas field exploitation was signed in Moscow in December, 1985. The Hungarian side is to cooperate in the construction with labor, materials, installations, and goods. We will also participate in the development of the Tengiz oil field near the Caspian Sea under the guidance of the Enterprise for the Construction and Installation of Chemical Plants [Vegyepszer].

In fact, Tengiz does not exist on the maps yet. At present, there are only a few derricks and barracks in the area, but a city of 50,000 inhabitants is to be built here. The area contains good quality oil of high sulfuric content. The Hungarian enterprises will carry out works connected with desulfurization, processing, water removal, and other tasks.

To finance the venture, a Yamburg gas Pipeline Construction Fund has been set up within the Development Bank. The R260 million project is organized by a national operations committee.

Expensive Background

The Vegyepszer Enterprise began the preparations for its tasks months ago. It created a Yamburg directorate led by Tibor Csatos, who told us that the enterprise is going to carry out the Tengiz project partly with its own workers and partly with workers from other enterprises. The enterprise signs a concrete contract with everyone -- even with its own workers. Contracts will be signed for those who are under 50 years of age (55 years of age in the case of those employees employed on a monthly basis), who can stand the extreme conditions (desert area, changeable and extreme weather, occasional daily difference of temperature of 20-22 degrees), meet the requirements of the tests concerning labor protection and fire protection, and medical tests, and who accept the conditions.

Wages will be paid in accordance with the adverse conditions and with the fact that the work week is 6 days, -- that is, 54 hours. The basic salary is 35 percent higher, with an addition of 100-percent workplace and a 25-percent field supplement. In the case of extra performance, the workers can get premiums, which in some cases can reach 100 percent of their wages. (All this is stipulated in the joint regulations of the chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor and the finance minister, which have been in force since 1 November). The daily allowance on site will amount to R600 a month, half of which the workers will pay for accommodation, meals, and laundry services. As a result of the extraordinary work schedules, there will be an increase in the amount of paid holidays. Tengiz workers will be given home leave twice a year. The enterprise takes care of their travel. The not-so-cheap accommodation camp will be close to the work site, where the men will be accommodated in workers' hostels. The size of the rooms is 260 x 620 cm. Each level contains showers, toilets, washrooms, reading, and tv rooms. Within the camp there will be a restaurant, kitchen, cafeteria, shop, post office, storage facilities, heating unit -- in other words, everything necessary. There will also be an area suitable for sports. With the progress of the project, the number of people working here can reach 4,000. The camp is prepared to accommodate 4,800 people in any case.

Ready To Go

The first train will leave from Ujpest-Rakospalota for Kulsar soon. Part of the train is made up of freight cars with cars, barracks parts, earth-moving equipment, and tools. The other part is made up of sleeping cars. The members of the first group, 55 people, are ready to go and have received the necessary vaccinations.

According to the plan, 600 places will be ready by May, and 1,400 places by July. Perhaps it is not an exaggeration to say that every second sentence uttered at Vegyepszer nowadays is in connection with Yamburg (Tengiz). They wish to fulfill this task with honor until 1991.

The agreement on the exploitation of the Yamburg natural gas field and on the Hungarian-Soviet cooperation conditions was signed by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Boris Aristov, Soviet minister of foreign trade, and Vladimir Chirskov, minister of mineral oil and gas industry enterprise construction, in Moscow, on 30 December, 1985. According to the agreement, the Soviet Union took it upon itself to supply the Hungarian People's Republic, in addition to the amount stipulated in the agreement so far, an annual amount of 2 billion cubic meters of gas, starting with 1989 and gradually increasing, for 20 years.

In the framework of the agreement, the Hungarian People's Republic will supply materials, installations for the construction of the pipeline between Yamburg and the Western border of the Soviet Union, as well as Hungarian goods for the Soviet natural gas and mineral oil industry. Hungarian enterprises will also participate as primary contractors in the construction and technological installation of projects along the plains around the Caspian Sea.

First Group Leaves

AU261215 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] In addition to supplying materials, installations, and goods necessary for gas pipelines and the Soviet natural gas and mineral oil industry, in accordance with the agreement on the Hungarian contribution to the joint CEMA countries' investment project in the construction of the 5,000 km-long Progress natural gas pipeline from the Yamburg gas field up to the Western border of the Soviet Union, Hungary is also participating in the construction and installation of the Tengiz oil field along the Caspian sea.

The first group of Hungarian constructors left for the Tengiz project. Leaders of the primary contractor for the Hungarian construction and installation works, the Enterprise for the Construction and Installation of Chemical Plants, and other enterprises cooperating in the project, as well as relatives, bid farewell to the 36 members of the group ready to go. They are machine operators, drivers of the Volan and Fospedes, constructors, and an expert of the Bukkvidek Catering Enterprise who will be responsible for the group's meals. The final station of the first train of Hungarian constructors will be the town of Kulsari. Here, the group joins the seven Hungarian technical leaders sent in advance, and then they will start developing the preparatory work-site base and the workplace. The first train will soon be followed by other trains and groups and by the end of the year, there will be more than 1,000 Hungarian constructors working on the oil field development project.

JARUZELSKI: U.S. RELATIONS AT 'CRITICAL POINT'

AU261928 Paris AFP in English 1920 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, Feb 26 (AFP) -- U.S. relations with Poland have reached "a critical point" with "no prospect of concrete improvement", Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski said here today. He told a press conference that Warsaw regretted the deterioration in relations and refuted any U.S. right to punish Poland as Washington has attempted to do with sanctions imposed after the December 1981 imposition of martial law.

Asked about Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa, Gen. Jaruzelski said the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union should not be given any "publicity". Mr. Walesa was one of "millions of Poles".

No Israeli Ties

LD270015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2320 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 26 (TANJUG) -- Poland will not renew diplomatic relations with Israel and its stand toward the Israeli anti-Arab policy remains unchanged, Polish United Workers' Party First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski told a press conference in Moscow today.

Gen. Jaruzelski said that the Polish authorities were guided by "humanitarian reasons" alone when allowing Polish Jews from Israel to visit the graves where members of their families killed in World War Two are buried and the many Jewish historical and cultural monuments in Poland.

MARCOS' EXILE 'CAREFULLY REHEARSED DEMOCRACY'

LD262025 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] The United States has termed the forced evacuation of Ferdinand Marcos from the Philippines as a victory of democracy. However, this is a carefully rehearsed democracy, rehearsed by Washington itself which created Marcos some years ago and has now decided that it had to eliminate him. The former Philippines president is another urgently retired American confidante.

Unlike Somoza some time ago, and unlike Duvalier recently, he received far-reaching guarantees. If this is a measure of democracy, then the U.S. maneuver in the Philippines is a victory of democracy.

REAGAN OFFERS LITTLE IN RESPONSE TO PEACE PLAN

LD241446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Andrzej Zychowicz assessment of President Reagan's response to Soviet disarmament proposals and prospects for the U.S.-USSR arms negotiations]

[Text] The U.S. response to the 15 January proposal by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was sent after consultations with allies in Europe and Asia lasting several weeks and after conferences in the White House. It did not, however, introduce into the Soviet-U.S. dialogue elements on which an agreement could be built.

The Soviet initiative establishes the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons from our planet by the end of the century. This is a proposal which honors not only the desires of the contemporary world but its realities. It aims to reduce weapons of mass destruction, with the preservation of the principles of a balance of power and equal security of the sides. The letter from President Reagan makes the reduction of strategic weapons and therefore intercontinental weapons dependent on Soviet acceptance of the "star wars" program and on the reduction of Soviet conventional weapons; in other words, it aims to achieve U.S. military superiority. Linking the regional conflicts which exist in the world with this issue and making bilateral relations dependent on them introduces so many new problems to the negotiations that, practically speaking, the essence of the problem -- that is, arms reduction -- becomes embroiled in various additional reservations and conditions. Washington could not afford to leave the Soviet proposal unanswered, but a response of this kind piles up obstacles to agreement in advance.

This method can also be seen in the sphere of medium-range missiles. The Soviet Union showed great flexibility, agreeing to discuss this subject in separate negotiations without making it dependent on the demilitarization of space. The Soviet position made a great impression on Western Europe. It was welcomed as an important step toward removing nuclear weapons from our continent. Pressures from the Western European states certainly influenced the U.S. response; and on this issue, Washington did not present any modified stance taking the interests of the other side into account, without which a compromise solution is, after all, impossible. Washington agrees to the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, but it makes the additional demand for a reduction of medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union. It also rejects the proposal to freeze the nuclear potentials of Great Britain and France; and it does not want to give an assurance that the United States will not give nuclear weapons to other states -- in other words, Great Britain.

In President Reagan's letter, there is also a refusal to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests. In conclusion, therefore, Mikhail Gorbachev, speaking at the [27th CPSU] Congress, stated that it was hard to see in the U.S. President's letter a serious readiness by U.S. leadership to really get down to solving the fundamental problems of eliminating the nuclear threat. The Soviet initiative of 15 January is a continuation of the leitmotif of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, and this initiative still awaits a constructive response.

WESTERN PARTIES: NEW QUESTIONS NEED NEW ANSWERS

AU191501 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 15 Jan 86 pp 22, 23

[Tadeusz Iwinski article: "A Time of Change in the Western European Communist Movement"]

[Excerpts] The 1980's have seen an intensified class struggle in the developed capitalist countries. The new historical situation frequently requires Western parties to adopt a new approach in the resolution of key contemporary problems. In general, these parties have stepped up their struggle against the threat of war and the economic crisis, and various processes have been taking place within them. Fundamental questions relating to the theory of practice have been examined anew as the course of many party congresses in recent years has shown.

Beginning with the end of the 1970's many Western European communist parties have been faced with internal problems stemming from both the objective laws of social development and subjective factors on a scale without precedent. At the same time the formulation of as controversial a concept as "Eurocommunism", and attitudes toward it and analysis of it have, on the one hand, differentiated the communist movement in the region in question more than ever before, and on the other, dominated debate within the party, frequently at the expense of other issues.

I have already written on the subject of "Eurocommunism" in ZYCIE PARTII (ZYCIE PARTII No 2 12, 1983) stating there is no one conception of "Eurocommunism" on which there is complete agreement. Debates on this topic have taken place and are continuing in many parties. These discussions often result in a polarization of views within a party or even lead to the formation of new organizations (in the case of Spain, for example). The parties which label themselves in this way (and they include the British, Dutch, and Italian parties, and the Communist Party of Spain, among others) have removed the term "dictatorship of the proletariat" from their documents. They do not consider themselves Marxist-Leninists but Marxists are critical of many aspects of life in the socialist countries, reject the formula of internationalism, and advocate a "neo-internationalism" not based on strict class principles. The 1980's have not only shown that "Eurocommunism" has failed to become a theory accepted by the whole Western communist movement but have also proved that the theory produces few results in practice. The influence of certain parties which identify with "Eurocommunism" has declined perceptibly (in Britain and Spain, for example), not to mention the size of their memberships. Many Western European communist parties (those of Austria, the for example) continue to be unequivocal in their criticism of "Eurocommunism." The bloc of "Eurocommunist" parties which seemed to be taking shape in the 1970's has proved to be a passing phenomenon.

The bourgeois press tries to depict the Western communist movement as being in the midst of an obvious crisis. This view is one-sided and exaggerated, the actual situation being far more complicated.

A feature of the Western communist movement is the existence of so-called parallel parties in certain countries, which has the effect of weakening the influence of the left. In addition to Spain, this is also true of Greece (where the Communist Party of Greece and the Interior group have been operating), of Sweden (where the Workers' Party, the Communists, and the APK [Communist Workers Party] have been in existence since 1977), and of Norway since 1984. Moreover, extensive disunity characterizes the parties of Finland, Holland, and Britain. The division of the Finnish Communist Party into a "minority" and "majority" on the question of attitudes toward social democracy, inter alia, which has been in existence for many years, resulted in the expulsion of 8 of the 17 area party organizations in October 1985. The division of the Communist Party of Great Britain into two groups -- one centered on the MORNING STAR and the other on MARXISM TODAY -- which differ fundamentally in their assessment of socialist systems in existence and on the question of the tactics to be adopted in the struggle against Thatcherism, resulted in the decision to expel the members of the MORNING STAR group from the party being approved at an extraordinary congress of the CPGB held in May 1985. Undoubtedly a strengthening of internal unity in Western European communist parties would have an important and positive effect on the process of finding answers to the challenges which face these parties.

The exceptional situation in which the Turkish Communist Party finds itself is the least favorable; it is the one Western European communist party that has had to operate underground for more than 60 years.

An account of the position of Western European Communist parties on international matters would have to be arrived at by conducting a separate examination of the issues involved. However, it is worth noting that in recent years the activities of Western European communists have, in the main, assumed national forms. There has been an absence of joint regional undertakings, even on such issues as the struggle for peace. In a notable PRAVDA article which appeared in mid-1983, Vladimir Zagladin drew attention to three issues of concern to the international communist movement, issues that pertain above all to the Western European parties:

- uneven activity in the struggle for peace, and delays in mounting antiwar campaigns;
- traces of the influence of ideological and propaganda work conducted by the class enemy (this has manifested itself in the emergence of the thesis that responsibility for the high level of tension in international affairs rests with the socialist states and not just imperialism a view present in the ranks of certain parties);
- frequent instances of weakness in the field of international solidarity (in relation to the peoples of Poland, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Angola).

The situation has, it must be said, improved since then but an analysis of the reasons for these difficulties is of great importance. Relations between certain Western European communist parties and the parties of socialist countries have improved.

Although the Western European communist movement is characterized by more diversity and more complexity than ever before, it still remains the vanguard of its societies. It must, nevertheless, continually seek out answers to new questions and new challenges.

5-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL WITH INDIA

LD230130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Poland and India today signed in Warsaw a trade and payment agreement for 1986-90 which creates favorable conditions for further development of Polish-Indian trade. A protocol on mutual deliveries of goods in this 5-year period was also signed. Deliveries of goods in 1990 will double deliveries made in 1985. Deliveries to Poland of Indian raw material, semi-finished products, and cotton jute, leather, tea, and pepper will be increased. Polish export to India is mainly electrical equipment, marine power plant, metal machine tools, building and textile machines, and machines and equipment for the mining industry [Delhi Domestic Service in English at 0830 GMT on 24 Feb reports that the agreement was "signed by the commerce minister, Mr P. Shiv Shanker, and the Polish foreign trade minister, Mr Andrzej Wojcik. It provides for all commercial and noncommercial transactions between the two countries to be paid for in nonconvertible Indian rupees. A trade turnover of 450 crore rupees has been envisaged during the first year of the agreement."]

PZPR PLENUM EDUCATION RESOLUTION RELEASED

AU110601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 86 pp 3, 4

["Resolution of the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on Activities to Develop the Educational System"]

[Text] I. The Central Committee adopts the Politburo report "The Lines of Activities to Improve and Develop Education" and the concluding speech by the PZPR first secretary as action directives for party cells and organizations.

The Central Committee regards it as necessary to propagate the 24th plenum achievements within the party and among people, and to discuss during the pregress campaign the unsolved problems of improving and developing education and the ways of implementing the plenum tasks.

II. Our educational achievements have been decidedly positive in the past 40 years and have determined the progress, education, awareness, knowledge, and job qualifications of our countrymen. Education has made it possible for the working people, especially for the workers and peasants class, to advance socially, vocationally, and culturally. It has supplied cadres for all fields of national life and has propagated the aims and ideals of socialism. The present difficulties cannot obscure these indisputable achievements.

The Central Committee conveys its praise and great respect to teachers, educational workers, academic instructors, organizers of education, and all those who do all they can to educate and train our young generation as citizens worthy of socialist Poland.

The historic task of relating the achievements and opportunities of the scientific-technological revolution to the comprehensive development of the individual and his personality, culture, and social militancy and to the basing of people-to-people relations on humanist values of socialism places higher qualitative requirements on the education system.

To meet these requirements, educational activities should seek to implement the general aims of education and training -- preparing the young generation for active participation in constructing socialist society, and fostering socialist awareness and a scientific view of the world. This should help develop our sense of responsibility for the development of the fatherland; consolidate patriotic and internationalist attitudes; foster moral principles that stem from universal humanist traditions; search for truth; respect the rule of law; and promote the skill of rational thinking, technological attitudes, organizational prowess, effective work, thrift, personal dignity, integrity, reliability, exacting job ethics, independence, creative activity, sensitiveness to social and civic issues, respect for one's elders, honesty, responsibility for oneself and others, a feeling for beauty, a love of order, solicitude for the purity and beauty of the Polish language, knowledge of history, the preservation of traditions, and the enrichment of national culture.

Training the young generation for peace is an especially important task in view of the present unprecedented dangers to life on this earth. The activities to be intensified in this connection at schools should take extensive note of the achievements of the recent Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals.

Educational activities should be more effectively supported by the parents, enterprises, youth organizations, mass media, sports and tourist organizations, the Society for Popularization of Knowledge, the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Society of Polish-Soviet Friendship, the National Defense League, the League for the Preservation of Wildlife, and all our people.

We think our Polish, socialist, and lay education should be protected against political strife and disintegrating activities.

The Central Committee is in favor of strengthening the social status of the teaching profession and for constantly improving the teachers' living and working conditions. It confirms the fundamental principles of the Teachers' Charter and is in favor of implementing its rights and duties. It expresses the conviction that teachers themselves will see that the charter's principles are not abused.

III. The party's top task is to answer the challenge of education. In the system of education and universities this means that the party has to sponsor a future model of education and create political and socioeconomic conditions so the aims of educating and training young people in the spirit of socialism can be accomplished.

The Central Committee asks party cells and organizations and all PZPR members, especially those in educational institutions and universities, to ensure that the program for improving and developing the educational system in the coming years is consistently implemented.

The top tasks to be tackled in schools, educational institutions, and universities by party organizations include:

- Party members' leadership in raising the standards of instruction, training, and scientific work;
- The elaboration of ideoeducational tasks stemming from party resolutions and from the analyses and evaluations of social and vocational phenomena in education;
- Raising the political-social knowledge of pedagogical teams and ensuring the necessary place for Marxism-Leninism in the entire educational system;
- Activities to strengthen the socialist and lay nature of schools and universities;
- Strengthening all echelons of school party organizations and, especially, expanding the party ranks among young teachers, younger scientific workers, and students;
- Fully implementing the principles of the cadre policy laid down in the 13th plenum resolution, ensuring the effective administration of schools and universities, impartially evaluating the achievements of educational workers, and giving special support to creative and talented individuals;
- Cooperating with the Polish Teachers' Union in fostering professional ethics and the correct people-to-people relations and ensuring proper working and living conditions for teachers;

-- Comprehensively aiding youth organizations in schools and supporting young people's activities to enrich their independence, to promote training in socialist democracy, and to foster a sense of duty toward the state and the people.

Voivodship party organizations and primary party organizations will draw up plans for 1986-90 party work in the teachers' community, among the students who want to become teachers, and among the pupils of the highest secondary school grades.

The implementation of the appointed tasks calls for intensive activities to further mobilize all constructive forces in schools and universities around the task of effectively fulfilling their didactic, training, and scientific functions and of stimulating independent thinking and the love of knowledge and creative work among pupils and students.

To increase the effectiveness of the primary party organizations in schools, party cells must help them on an increased scale. This especially applies to devising and implementing the system of ideopolitical work with pedagogues, organizing party training for teachers, party members, and the managing cadres in schools and universities, and promoting the program for ideoeducational work with the activists of youth organizations.

Our party's efforts to strengthen the socialist ideological, moral, and scientific values of the educational system and to counter negative phenomena are the fundamental condition for training young Poles for the future.

IV. The implementation of tasks relating to improving and developing the educational system and to constantly raising the effectiveness of education and upbringing calls for the following measures:

1. The Central Committee asks the government to submit the action plan for the continuation and improvement of the programmatic reform of the educational system. The plan should contain the following provisions:

-- Ever larger funds for education so that it is possible to modernize and develop it;

-- Principles in line with which the present curricula for the basic schools will be improved in 1986-90 and the necessary modifications to the curriculum reform to be implemented in secondary schools; work in this connection should seek to rationally reduce the curriculum commitments of young people and to coordinate curriculum requirements in general knowledge, vocational training, civic upbringing, continued education, and participation in culture; at the same time, this work should gear the curricula and methods of education to the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution in the world and should promote general computer education in line with the country's increasing potential in this regard; the appropriate curriculum teams should more extensively consult older teachers with the necessary practical experience;

-- The program to ensure that pupils and teachers receive the necessary aids in good time so that the reform can be carried out; the program should create the necessary conditions to stimulate the activities of the sponsors of progress in teaching and the authors of new textbooks and teaching aids;

-- The program to introduce polytechnical subjects into the system of education and to train young people "for work through work;"

-- The program to level off the teaching conditions in urban and rural schools in large and small towns, downtown, and uptown;

-- The system of care for talented young people so that they are able to fully develop their intellectual interests and talents; This care should also provide for the development of extra-curricular activities, didactic and scientific assistance, and grant, facilities, and awards for distinguished pupils; universities scientific institutes, and the Polish Academy of Sciences should do more in this regard.

2. Cooperating with party cells and the appropriate social and professional bodies (pedagogical councils, the Polish Teachers' Union branches, parents' committees, sponsoring enterprises, youth organizations, and so on), the educational authorities should periodically appraise the implementation of the government program "The Main Lines and Tasks in Educational Work in Schools."

3. Every viovodship should again appraise comprehensively the availability of premises for preschool and school facilities and make the necessary corrections on the strength of the present demographic forecasts for 1986-95. This appraisal should involve all facilities, regardless of which ministry is responsible for them. In line with this, the local representative bodies should adopt the plan that guarantees the school base in the best possible way. The plan should include the following tasks:

-- The new school base to be set up under the socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 and various social initiatives;

-- Provision of genuine priorities for the construction of this base;

-- Provision for concentrating school construction in settlements and localities where there is the biggest shortage of classrooms;

-- Provision for adapting suitable premises for educational purposes;

-- Provision for transferring some young people to school premises in which pupil frequency is below the voivodship average;

-- Provision for turning houses of culture, sports premises, and so on into classrooms for scheduled and unscheduled schooling.

The analysis of the situation and the adopted plans should enable the government to settle the proposals submitted by the representative bodies for introducing a 6-day working week for certain educational establishments in various areas, and to ensure that such establishments are able to function on Saturdays (transportation and canteens). Such decisions should not violate the principle that teachers work a 5-day week.

The viovodas should be given powers to ensure that the school base in their viovodships is rationally exploited, regardless of what government departments may be in charge of the various facilities of this base.

To accelerate school investments, the government will examine the possibility on employing the technologies used in school construction in other socialist countries.

Because of the acute shortage of teachers in rural areas and small townships -- this shortage is mainly due to housing difficulties -- the government and local representative bodies should make the necessary corrections to the 1986-95 housing plan so more apartments can be built for teachers in localities with up to 5,000 inhabitants.

The solution of the difficult problem of the shortage of school premises calls for extensive action by the party, the sister parties, and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] to organize social support for the efforts of the state in this regard. PRON's appeal for national support for our schools calls for decisive support by the local authorities, which should expand this initiative as a universally national movement for comprehensively aiding education and teachers by improving teaching conditions and by promoting society's interest in the upbringing of the young generation.

4. The government is advised to present the program for developing the production of scientific and teaching apparatus. The program should include provisions for modernizing and expanding existing plants that produce teaching aids, for giving loans to small producers of teaching and research aids, and for applying the technical base of education.

It is also necessary to increase the commitment of pupils to efforts to enrich the equipment of schools and to carry out simple repairs, regarding this as a valuable element of pupils' economic education.

5. In connection with the continued reform of the curricula it is necessary to analyze comprehensively the need for teachers in 1986-95 in all preschool and school establishments in every voivodship, regardless of which government department is responsible for them.

This analysis should consider that the Teachers' Charter makes it possible to ask teachers to work paid overtime. On the basis of this fact the voivodships should draw up programs for meeting the requirements for teachers for 5-year periods. The programs allow for the potential of voivodships and for the output of the national teacher training centers.

To partially reduce the shortage of teachers, it is necessary to examine whether the class instruction provided by specialists from enterprises as well as from social-professional and cultural-educational institutions could be extended, especially in the form of seminars and after-school lessons. Parents' committees should also play a crucial role in this by committing parents to assisting schools in instruction and upbringing.

6. The Central Committee asks the government to urgently draw up a comprehensive program for training educational cadres.

We think that the university-type schools for teachers should play an even greater role in training teachers and, in some cases, should train them for instruction in two subjects. These schools should be expanded as necessary. We should also consider the proposal that one of the university-level pedagogical schools should be transformed into the pedagogical academy as a leading institution in developing the concept of teacher training in Poland.

Pedagogical courses for students who want to teach should be established at universities that do not train teachers and that teach non-pedagogical subjects. The entire system of teacher training should be geared to a much greater extent to the demand that teachers should also be educators.

It is also necessary to consolidate existing teacher studies by providing highly qualified instructors for them and by making it possible for graduates in these studies to go over to university studies on the basis of their teacher training.

7. The system by which teachers are obliged to constantly improve their qualifications should be analyzed and considerably modified. It should affect all teachers. The effective organization of this system calls for an evaluation of the performance of the Teacher Training Institute and the local branches that provide further training for teachers. The work of the institute and local branches should be aimed at professional improvement of teachers and assistance in their work.

The system by which the professional efficiency of teachers is improved should also pay attention to improvement in one's skills of upbringing and to increasing one's sociopolitical knowledge. Party cells and organizations are instructed to provide consistent assistance in this regard. We express the conviction that the branches of the Polish Teachers' Union will provide such assistance.

8. The government is advised to draw up a comprehensive and effective system of selecting, training, further training, and improving teachers and of the evaluations and criteria in line with which teachers are promoted. In connection with devising this system, the motivational scheme for teachers' wages as postulated by some educational workers should be considered.

9. Ministers in charge of the system of education will present the program that makes it possible to carry out experiments in instruction and upbringing in schools and to provide essential backing for the movement of pedagogical progress. The program should include, among other things, provisions for giving preference to outstanding schools and teachers, including preference in wage and bonus incentives; for allotting funds to the central fund for pedagogical practice and progress to provide grants for the authors of new textbooks and to pay for teaching aids; for promoting the development of experimental schools; and for increased support by the pedagogical supervisory body and the scientific base of education for the grassroots movement of pedagogical progress.

In 1986 it is necessary to evaluate the performance of the research units of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing to promote pedagogical progress and to map out the visionary development prospects of Polish education.

10. The Central Committee requests the government to bring about the elaboration, for every voivodship, of a program of preschool education up to the year 1990, which should permit the following:

-- Involving 60 percent of all children between the ages of 3 and 6 in preschool education during the present 5-year period;

-- Involving in such education all children of working mothers who have no other possibility of looking after their child;

-- Reducing the disproportions between the development of urban child care centers and rural ones.

Government economic bureaus and workplaces interested in increased employment of women should strongly support the building of kindergartens.

11. The Central Committee is paying particular attention to vocational training, which on the 40th anniversary of People's Poland has become an important fulcrum of social change, economic development, and cultural advancement.

Current needs and new tasks in vocational training require particularly intensive action. The Central Committee therefore requests:

- The development by the government, within 3 years, of a program for the improvement and long-term development of vocational training;
- The consistent implementation of the 1985 government program for expanding cooperation between workplaces, on the one hand, and schools and school workshops on the other;
- Greater help for vocational schools from party organizations and cells.

12. The government is requested to hold consultations on a special schooling development program with the appropriate social organizations. This program should take into account:

- Cadre and spending needs by special schools and children's homes;
- Preparation of textbooks and teaching aids appropriate to this type of school;
- Further care for children from underprivileged families and the prevention of social disease.

13. Permitting the proper functioning of adult education centers requires particular concern and more intensive action. The government is requested to permit the following during joint action with social and professional organizations:

- A better coordination and supervision of adult education both in organized classes and on an individual basis;
- Creation of an open university, which would enable broad sections of society to increase their knowledge and raise their culture;
- A broader system of technical education for society;
- Further vocational training for technical personnel and inventors;
- The organization of a system of raising the qualifications of leadership cadres, including employees in the state and economic administration.

The mass media, especially radio and television, should be involved to a greater extent in adult education. Mechanisms should be formed to encourage people to raise their professional and general qualification so they may receive justified professional promotion and social advancement.

14. The intensification of work on improvements to the current education and upbringing processes and on the future development of education requires that the Ministry of Education and Upbringing play a stricter role in coordinating the whole of above-elementary school education, regardless of which body is responsible for the individual sectors thereof. The coordinating role of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education vis-a-vis all institutions of further education should also increase in a similar way.

15. The Central Committee is convinced that the Polish Teachers Union, a highly distinguished body for the sake of teachers and Polish education, will continue to spare no efforts to improve and develop education. In particular, we regard it as exceptionally important that this union should work out a code of duties for teachers as employees of the socialist state, a proposition put forward by members of the union. This code should form a "teachers' charter" concerning the professional, moral, and ideological-political duties of teachers toward society and the state.

16. Parents are the closest and most important partners of schools. The family is the basic center of upbringing, provides the earliest knowledge about life and the world, arouses a child's feelings and shapes his imagination, and imparts to him basic moral principles.

The Central Committee believes the purpose of cooperation between school and home is a fuller and more harmonious performance of joint education tasks, an increase in psychological and educational knowledge, and greater help for parents. This cooperation should firmly strengthen the role of the family as the cornerstone of patriotic and citizens' education.

At the same time, the influence of parent committees on the work and life of schools should be steadily increased.

17. The Central Committee asks all people's councils, especially councillors who are PZPR members, to create in their respective areas the necessary conditions for capital spending for the needs of education, inspire and control the activity of the regional state administration concerning the solving of education matters, and organize broad-scale participation by the local population in efforts to assist schools and support the work of teachers.

The supervision of education in a given area should be a subject of special concern for the people's council in whose area it is located. The work of regional education authorities should be analyzed and they should be relieved of excessive administrative duties so that they may improve their work for the sake of schools and teachers.

18. Production plants have an important role to play both in the development of vocational training and in the cardinal principle of teaching all young people to work "by giving them work" ["poprzez prace do pracy"]. These plants should assume responsibility for the atmosphere governing education inside plants where young people are gaining practical experience, learning their professions, or starting their first jobs. This should be an atmosphere of productive and efficient work, the kind of work that establishes respect for the worker. Enterprises should bear equally important responsibility for the creation of proper conditions for high school pupils to gain practical working experience and for an increase in technical training in schools. This role by enterprises should be incorporated in the economic reform.

It is the citizen-like duty of every workforce, workers self-management body, management, trade union, party organization, and youth association to assume joint responsibility for the education of young people and undertake various initiatives for the sake of schools. Every workplace should supervise a specific school or training establishment.

19. The party is in favor of the general availability of secondary education. Solutions in this sphere should be worked out by specialized teams of teachers, theoreticians, and practical employees over the next few years.

For this purpose the following is proposed:

- Appointment of a committee of experts to present, within 3 years, alternative plans for developing education after 1990;
- Setting up of a research program entitled "The Pattern for an Educated Pole";
- Holding of social consultations to gather opinions on these alternative proposals and present conclusions at the National Teachers Congress.

V. The PZPR Central Committee believes that the most important task in higher education is to remove the sources of the tension in the sociopolitical life of educational institutions and stabilize it. This requires concentrated efforts by the academic community in performing the basic tasks of higher education. A prerequisite for the success of this process is to tighten cooperation between college party committees, trade unions, and socialist youth unions and make them exert influence on employees of higher schools.

The following are primary tasks in higher education:

1. The government should work out by the end of 1987 a future development program for higher education, together with a forecast of the demand for graduates. This forecast should state the necessary qualifications for various posts and functions in the country's sociopolitical life, so the demand for graduates may be estimated and so that graduates may be distributed in the best way.

It is essential to work out improved rules governing the referral of graduates to actual jobs and workplaces, so their study grades in college may be a basis for college recommendations for specific work or a specific position.

Every educational establishment should have a development plan containing a concept of research work, a concept of preparing teaching staff, and a preview of the size of curricula.

2. Those ministers in charge of higher schools should review, by the end of this year, the curricula in force in individual institutions. On the basis of this review, these ministers will issue recommendations to the establishments on essential curricula changes.

In all higher schools it is essential to work out and implement, as of the beginning of the 1986-7 academic year, a plan of work with especially gifted students.

Conditions exist for individualizing the teaching process and involving students in research work on a broad scale. Initiatives by the socialist youth unions and by student self-governing bodies and a high degree of energy by teaching staff are essential in this respect. Future candidates for a doctor's degree and young scientific workers should be gleaned from the gifted students.

The operation, as of the beginning of the 1986-7 academic year, of new study courses and specialized subjects appropriate to the country's socioeconomic development needs is justified.

During a present academic year college authorities will work out a plan for increasing the quality of curricula to prevent an excessive repetition of subjects and ensure the timeliness of exercises and examinations. Guaranteeing obligatory student attendance in teaching activity, including lectures, is also a problem to be solved. A student's day in school should be organized better.

The efficiency of training should be a subject of constant analysis by college leaderships and PZPR committees. The causes of delay in teaching and the reasons behind a non-fulfillment of duties by students should be systematically removed.

3. The ministers in charge of higher schools with the help of teaching staff should work out modern teaching curricula by the end of 1988.

To do so, it is necessary to prepare plans of action involving an updating of curricula. These plans should foresee when new solutions are to be introduced and take into account the concrete possibilities and needs of individual establishments. This in turn requires that employees be prepared for their new tasks and be guaranteed educational assistance and essential laboratory facilities.

The above work should lead to the elimination of superfluous factual knowledge from curricula, acquaint a person with the latest laboratory and production techniques, and establish a proper relationship between organized forms of teaching on the one hand, and independent work by students on the other.

This work should also foresee the priorities to be adopted by the authors of textbooks and other teaching aids serving modernized teaching curricula. Outstanding textbooks should be considered when providing their authors with academic promotion.

Younger teaching staff in a college should be included in the above undertakings.

All students should be guaranteed participation in well-organized productive or social work, this being an essential part of the process of modernizing teaching and education. At the same time student vacations should be put to efficient use. Improving the educational function of higher schools and involving the student community in administering their school is a basic condition necessary for the development of a creative, energetic, and ideological student personality and for understanding the duties of students toward their country.

4. Teachers should take regular part in the upbringing process. The correct performance of education tasks by a higher school requires specific capabilities of teaching staff, as well as an essential store of sociopolitical knowledge. It is becoming essential to introduce a system of improving the qualifications of teachers. In 1986 the ministers in charge of higher schools will develop a concept for such a system and guarantee the possibility of its implementation.

5. During the 1986-7 academic year, these ministers should assess the effective functioning of higher schools concerning their basic spheres of activity. It is essential to establish objective criteria on which to base these assessments and guarantee the implementation of the conclusions stemming from them.

The following should be assessed in particular detail: the teaching process and the level of its implementation; the efficiency of course schedules; the process of up-bringing; the effectiveness of cadre policy; the use of scientific facilities during research; and the effect of all this action on cadres and socioeconomic life, as well as its effect on a rational and austere use of public resources.

6. The government will draw up and submit a plan for the years 1986-90 designed to find new ways of ensuring that young people from worker-peasant background's enjoy equality of opportunity when applying for admission to higher education. The plan will also lead to the intensification of work on improving existing ways of achieving this goal.

The Central Committee is, in this respect, counting on activity being particularly displayed by school primary party organizations, pedagogical councils, workplaces, youth organizations, and parents.

One-year preparatory courses for worker and peasant youth which combine study and work should be organized in certain higher schools from the beginning of the new academic year.

7. The Marxist-Leninist social sciences need to be the focus of particular attention and require the training of more cadres. The responsible departments are working together with higher schools on a plan for raising the level of teaching in these disciplines and at increasing teaching cadres numbers between the years 1986-90. All existing resources are being used, especially those that can be provided by the Academy of Sciences, and those that flow from international cooperation and from cooperation with the Soviet Union in particular. Efforts should be made to increase the number of assistant-professorship training posts in socialist countries.

A program for improving the teaching of sociopolitical subjects needs to be drawn up in every school. These programs should aim to increase the influence of sociopolitical subjects on the education process and on the formation of socialist attitudes and behaviour models among students. Programs of this kind should accord particular attention to the development of pedagogical sciences and other disciplines which aid improving the educational process (educational psychology, educational sociology, etc).

8. Ministers charged with the supervision of higher schools should conduct regular reviews of the cadres situation in individual disciplines. On the basis of these reviews and on forecasts of future needs, ministers will draw up cadres development programs. These programs should describe staffing needs and methods which will serve to enhance training as well as ensure that staffing levels in subjects which are currently understaffed will be raised.

9. It seems to be essential to find new ways of creating teaching cadres if the number of teaching cadres in subjects which are understaffed is to be raised. This especially applies to construction and building, technology, the arts, and physical education.

The Central Committee appeals to the experience and views of the academic community and hopes it will propose new ideas on teaching during the course of the pregress discussion.

There is an urgent need for work to commence on an institutional definition of the principles and limits governing the efficient flow of cadres between schools, research and development centers and industry, other areas of the economy, state activity, and public life.

10. A more active policy designed to raise cadres standards in higher schools ought to be served by performance reviews based on objective criteria such as academic achievement, teaching and training skills, political and ethical attitudes, and on opinions which assess every teaching staff member individually. Periodic staff reviews should promote better research, teaching, training and organizational work, and should serve to improve schools' cadres policy.

11. It is considered desirable that government defines those areas of research on which higher schools should concentrate. To this end, the system for directing research should be improved in consultation with scientific circles and with consideration to the goals of socioeconomic development. Central research programs should be the main instrument for regulating this sphere of higher school activity.

The Central Committee hopes the Office for the Advancement and Application of Science and Technology will assist and show an interest in making use of the higher schools' scientific potential. Higher schools should make appropriate preparations by eliminating excessive diversification in terms of organization and the range of disciplines and should concentrate on research in certain fields.

The Central Committee advises the government to draw up flexible legal and organizational solutions enabling teams of scientists and individual scientists to set up temporary interdisciplinary (and interdepartmental) research groups to provide a solution to the problem in question.

Research problems connected with the plan for future scientific and technological progress should be the focus of particular interest by governing bodies of higher schools and teams of scholars, as should problems stemming from agreements concluded with socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular.

It is essential to formulate a plan for concentrating research in higher schools on the most important tasks contained in the integrated program for scientific and technological progress until the year 2000 adopted at the extraordinary CEMA session held in December 1985.

12. On the basis of an examination of the development of disciplines and the level of research at higher school research centers and in consultation with these centers, the government will submit a general outline on the use of scarce scientific apparatus by the end of 1986. The outline should envisage the establishment of a network of laboratories providing services at the regional and national levels. All departments concerned should contribute to the funding of these laboratories.

It is necessary to create conditions for expanding domestic production of scientific apparatus for research and teaching purposes. Plants producing scientific apparatus should be set up at higher schools and at branches of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The further development of the scientific information system, the expansion of the network of national scientific journals, and greater access to foreign scientific journals deserve consideration.

13. The government will perform a comprehensive examination of scientific exchanges with foreign countries during the years 1976-85. The government will establish the principles of exchange policy and will subordinate it primarily to the needs of training cadres and the provision of additional training to cadres in disciplines in which there are staff shortages, and to the implementation of bilateral and multilateral agreements. The above mentioned principles should be especially observed in relation to long-term trips abroad. The government will define principles for making better use of graduates who have completed studies abroad.

14. The Central Committee believes that the existing network of higher schools satisfies the need for education at this level. Cooperation between smaller schools and larger ones in all basic fields ought to be expanded.

The direction of investment in higher education needs to be outlined and linked to plans for the long-term development of higher education.

The Central Committee advises the government to prepare a plan of activities which will facilitate a closer coordination of scientific interests with socioeconomic practice seeking better use of the results of work produced in the academic community.

VI. The Central Committee believes that young people and youth organizations will play an active part in the realization of the tasks which stand before education. The party expects greater activity to be displayed by primary level cells of socialist youth associations operating in schools of all kinds. Youth organizations should submit plans and views on cooperation in improving and developing education.

The Central Committee expects particular interest to be shown by socialist youth associations, organizations which bring together young people in education and young workers and peasants, provide career orientation courses and acquaint young people with their future workplaces.

Youth organization work in student hostels and dormitories should be stepped up in particular.

We expect the work of youth organizations among young people in education to step up activity in ideology and upbringing, and in the fields of culture, sport, and tourism. For expanding these activities it is necessary to make better use of all the forms of organized recreation for young people and students. The government should prepare a plan for gradually increasing the number of young people who make use of such forms of rest and recreation.

The Central Committee acquainted itself with the state of progress in the implementation of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution of July 1982 on tasks in work with young people.

The problems of the younger generation and party work with youth, were issues that were systematically examined by the Politburo, the Secretariat, and by party cells and organizations.

The political, organizational, and control actions undertaken after the 9th plenum brought positive although varied results.

The 9th plenum resolution was realized under difficult circumstances and led to an increase in activity in party cells and state institutions, and had a positive influence on the activities of youth organizations, and social organizations, and produced positive changes in the attitudes of young people.

The party, state, and social system of ideological and upbringing work with young people has been rebuilt and put into practice. Progress has been made in the area of patriotic and civic training.

Organizational and legal conditions have been created to gradually improve living conditions for young people and their social position. Youth's involvement in society and production has increased and has found expression in, inter alia, socialist competition, social work, participation in rationalization and invention, protection of the environment and in the creation of a social movement aimed at helping schools. The youth movement has strengthened, its ideological and political ties with the party have strengthened, its independence in terms of organizational matters and programs has crystallized, and partner-like cooperation between socialist youth associations has developed.

Training in internationalism has been well served by the development of exchange programs for children and young people between Poland and other socialist countries and by participation of Polish youth in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

Much less progress has been made to realize tasks concerning the training functions of workplaces, making good use of children's and young people's free time, combatting social pathology, and solving the social and material difficulties faced by young families.

A certain number of party cells and organizations continue to treat work with young people in a formalistic, routine, and haphazard fashion and do not support young people's activity in many areas of social and economic life. Schools, workplaces, and social organizations perform their upbringing work with youth in an inadequate fashion. A certain section of youth continues to be socially passive, is indifferent toward the fate of the socialist state, and is unable to define its role in the resolution of the problems faced by its generation and general social problems.

Further progress in the implementation of the 9th plenum resolution will depend, on the one hand, on an improvement in the socioeconomic situation and on the economic possibilities of finding a solution to the younger generation's problems, and on the other, on young people themselves, on their involvement in the execution of the socioeconomic tasks facing the country.

In this regard, it is essential to make work with young people a general social task, everyone's responsibility and not just the responsibility of educational institutions, the state administration, and youth organizations.

Active young people's participation in preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress, their active involvement in draft party program discussions and other congress documents will be of great importance, for these congress documents describe prospects for the younger generation and these goals can only be achieved with their participation.

Having considered the state of progress in the implementation of the 9th Central Committee Plenum, the current social, political, and economic situation of the country, preparations for the 10th party congress and the tasks stemming from this process, the Central Committee will:

-- Charge party cells and organizations with creating political and organizational conditions to enable young people to exert real influence on draft party program content and other congress documents in keeping with the principle that the program is "a young people's program for young people." The main emphasis in party cell and organization work with youth should be on arousing a feeling of creative criticism with regard to reality and on winning over outstanding young workers, farmers, pupils, students, and representatives of the young intelligentsia for the policy of the party.

-- Ask the government and party cells and organizations to include young people in the implementation of tasks flowing from the process of economic integration within the socialist community, and to entrust youth with solving concrete tasks stemming from this process.

-- Ask socialist youth groups to ask their members and all young people to compete comprehensively in work and study during preparations for the 10th congress, and to raise the level of activity in all areas of social, political, and economic life.

The PZPR Central Committee Warsaw 1/2/1986

BOURGEOISIE 'RAPACIOUSNESS' THREATENS SOCIALISM

AU131806 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 29 Jan 86 p 7

[Tadeusz Pieklo article: "Taking Possession of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] It is unfortunate that the socialist road to our development, which has been generally accepted by our people, is being associated in the imagination of large sections of our intelligentsia (and not only the intelligentsia) with the conviction that, insofar as the realization of one's ambitions is concerned, this road is less effective than many others. It is true that the socialist road gives one a sense of social security but, at the same time, because of "errors and distortions" and other reasons, it makes it impossible for one to achieve the desirable living standards under existing conditions.

The explosion of consumerism, a result of not only political and economic errors but also of comparison between our country and foreign countries, is the main reason behind social disintegration and the original reason for the collapse of the awareness of the contemporary Pole, that eternally poor relation of Europe and the world. The rightful slogans people have accepted without considering the complicated nature of reality as it is have established the general belief that everyone "has the right" to live a better, more affluent, and more secure life; to rapidly get any kind of promotion available; and to take advantage, together with close and distant neighbors, of the achievements of scientific-technological progress, that source of the comfort of civilization.

Some people try to exorcize the gap between expectations and the potential to fulfill them by calling it by the pejorative name of "making unreasonable claims". However, for the weaker people this gap, no matter what it is called, is the fundamental source of frustration, ideological collapse, doubt, and apathy. For those who are stronger, more energetic, and full of courage and initiative this gap is an incentive for activities very often ruthless and rapacious and that take no notice of any principles, of the "obsolete" moral norms, common decency, and elementary honesty. It is a truism (and proof of far-reaching disintegration) to say that such attitudes are just as common among the declared adversaries of the painfully slow renewal of Polish socialism as they are among the foremost fighters for renewal. You can find examples of this in the daily press.

Polish socialism has in a way been appropriated, but not by a small band of the elect -- those from the summit of power. It has been appropriated by the Polish petty bourgeoisie of the present times, the bourgeoisie that is throwing its weight about with increasing openness and impudence and that is becoming a new typical class under the protective screen of pragmatism. Its distinctive features are dynamic rapaciousness, cynicism, intellectual nothingness, and, primarily, craftiness and hypocrisy. Its only aim is possession of things because only such possession determines one's living standards! This is the bourgeoisie's banner slogan.

The contemporary Polish bourgeois does not triumphally proclaim this slogan in the streets. On the contrary, he craftily camouflages and hides it, preferably behind ideological curtains. Nonetheless, this slogan is the nucleus of the Polish bourgeois' wisdom in the epoch of socialism, wisdom that some acquire in the course of many years and some suck out of their mothers' breasts.

Having to keep his "ideology" under cover, the Polish petty bourgeois employs various ruses to protect himself in public. He makes declarations on the left and on the right, depending on time and need. At party meetings and during a mass such declarations are a useful and safe protective cover for the only true "wisdom" that one possesses and that one must protect against strangers, conceal from the invidious, and propagate among one's "own kind." Under the conditions of our crisis and all the hardships of the daily existence of the overwhelming majority of our people, the petty bourgeoisie continues the typical race to outspeed and outwit others. If only this were true of some narrow groups of some elite! But no. As we know, socialism is our common asset so it must be harnessed for our own use as soon as possible without taking any note of some prospects, plans, and assumptions. Socialism must be exploited for the only purpose that is supremely worth admiring and striving for: the possession of things! In this regard we are all the same. Every method is good: on the right and on the left, with and against the grain, one face to God and another to the devil!

Is there a way of curbing the attitudes that express themselves in making unreasonable claims, of smoking out the current petty bourgeoisie from our life, and of compromising its nouveau riche style of life and ethics? How is it possible, under the country's present conditions, to explain to our people that it is necessary to make sacrifices, to tighten their belts, and to be patient when they see with their own eyes how fortunes are being made all around them and how "second Poland" continues to thrive. How is it that trips abroad, generally to work hard, are regarded by citizens as well as by some administrative bodies as a special bonus and an act of ennoblement? Is the model of taking possession of socialism and making it a private enterprise the road we have chosen and the prospect for our closer and more distant future? Can we afford a solution as a socialist community? If so, then what about the fundamental principles of socialism?

RADU PRESENTS RCP MESSAGE TO LIBYAN CONGRESS

AU261213 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1207 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli (AGERPRES 26/2/1986 -- On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu the participants in the proceedings of the twelfth session of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah were addressed a warm friendly salute by Constantin Radu, CC of RCP secretary, RCP representative to the congress.

Highlighting with satisfaction the fine ties of cooperation established between Romania and Libyan Jamahiriyyah in the spirit of equality, independence and mutual advantage, the speaker showed that those links were underlaid by the understandings covenanted during the numerous meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, and met mutual interests of promoting knowledge and understanding between the two peoples.

The speaker stressed that Romania and Libya firmly declare for all peoples to work for the resumption and consolidation of detente, policy, for their independent development, sheltered from any foreign interference and for the promotion of a durable peace the world over.

Considering that the vital problems of our times are the safeguarding of peace and the achievement of disarmament, Romania has consistently worked for elimination of the war danger, the reduction and cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular, the RCP representative showed.

The RCP and Romanian state, the speaker went on, have consistently worked for a political settlement of all litigious issues and conflictual states of affairs in various parts of the world, for the elimination of the use and threat of force from inter-state relations, the safeguarding of peoples' liberties and the self-reliant making of their destinies, in accordance with their own options. We energetically condemn the shows of force, the dangerous practices that put the states' national sovereignty in jeopardy and run counter to the elementary norms of the international law, considering that they bore negatively on the situation in various regions and the world over.

Romania also declares for the initiation of resolute actions toward liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, on equitable and democratic bases, assessing that, this is the sole way of overcoming the world economic crisis and promoting a faster progress of developing countries.

POET GEZA SZOCS 'ADVISED' TO LEAVE COUNTRY

WA270729 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] The Romanian Security Police (Securitate) recently "advised" poet Geza Szocs to quickly leave Romania where his security "could no longer be guaranteed."

Geza Szocs, aged 33, resident of Cluj, Transylvania, wrote for the ELLENPONTOK samizdat journal until 1983, when this journal ceased to be published. Last summer in an open letter to the Conference on European Security and Cooperation he complained about the "Bucharest forced assimilation policy towards the Hungarian minority (to which he belongs) and about persecutions inflicted on the latter." The poet allegedly intends to ask for a visa for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Moreover, it was learned on Wednesday, 19 February, of the death of the Romanian dissident poet, Rolf Bossert, aged 33, who committed suicide in Frankfurt. Rolf Bossert, of German origin arrived in the FRG on 27 December, 1985 after waiting for more than a year for an authorization to emigrate. He lost his job at a publishing house in Bucharest and sale of his books was banned after he submitted his request for emigration.

SOCIALIST UNITY ORGANIZATION PROMOTES DEMOCRACY

AU172123 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/2/1986 -- The Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization -- SDUO -- founded in November 1979 as part of the Romanian democratic political system met an objective demand of the development stage and led to an improvement of the forms and framework for the entire people's direct participation in the making and implementation of the RCP and Romanian state home and foreign policies.

From the very beginning, the organization's basic aim was to contribute to the best of its abilities to the translation into fact of the RCP policy of strengthening the homeland's material and spiritual force, ensuring national sovereignty and independence, building socialism and communism in Romania.

According to its statutes, "the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization is a political, revolutionary patriotic mass organization that carries on its activity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front". Membership is open to all the citizens of the country who are not RCP or Union of Communist Youth members, who observe the statutes of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and work for the attainment of its aims.

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization is set on the organizational principle of territory and work place: It has basic units in enterprises, institutions, towns, villages and districts. Local committees are elected on commune, town, city and county levels, and a central committee on a national level.

SDUO takes part in the country's political life, in the discussion of public bills and resolutions, of the measures aimed at the development of localities and of the units they operate in, initiatives actions to mobilize its members' energies for the implementation of the economic and social development plans, of the tasks that each economic unit has as well as for the performance of public works. It informs its members systematically on the RCP and Romanian state home and foreign policies, takes action for the firm observance of the laws and norms of life, in agreement with socialist ethics and equity, nominates candidates for the bodies of state power from its members.

The Romanian Communist Party programme, party resolutions and the laws of the country are the guide of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, the major aim of which is to provide for its members' participation in the economic, social and political life of the country, in the management of various fields, in the settlement of problems of general, public interest.

Commune, town, city and county Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations send their representatives to the people's councils, with one vice-chairman of each people's council representing them; 27 per cent of the people's council members represent the Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations.

There are 22 Grand National Assembly members who represent the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization whose chairman is a member of the State Council.

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization is actively integrated on all levels in the Romanian participative and representative democracy system; its members have ample possibilities to show what their options are and to contribute their skills, abilities and competence to the fulfillment of targets on which the country's future depends.

There are 51,862 SDUO organizations in enterprises, institutions, farm units, town districts and villages, and its membership stands at over four million.

Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations provide for their members' active participation in the "rostrum of democracy" which is one way that the Romanian democracy conceives of for the settlement of problems of public interest raised by citizens. Alongside the trade union in enterprises, the management of producer cooperative farms and its organizations in town districts and villages, it sponsors the mass political education system in which over four million persons are enrolled this year. Furthermore, the Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations contribute to the "song to Romania" national festival -- a promoter of true art; hence its educational role.

The Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations were active in the great mass disarmament and peace actions sponsored by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; big rallies, demonstrations, marches and other public events were staged to show their members' position against the intensification of the arms race, against the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, for the resumption of the course of detente internationally, for the building of a world of cooperation and peace.

VLAJKOVIC CONGRATULATES AQUINO ON ELECTION

LD262036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlackovic has sent a telegram to Corazon Aquino congratulating her on her election as president of the Philippines. The telegram expresses the conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Philippines will be developed and promoted to mutual benefit.

TRADE INCREASE SET IN AGREEMENT WITH POLAND

LD262205 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1443 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 26 (TANJUG) -- The value of trade between Yugoslavia and Poland stood at around 847 million dollars last year, or was 15 percent up on 1984. The dynamic development of the Yugoslav-Polish trade was helped by industrial cooperation and specialization, as Yugoslav Federal Government member Spasoje Medenica and Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik assessed in Belgrade today.

Medenica and Wojcik are co-chairmen of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland.

The agreement on Yugoslav-Polish economic cooperation for the 1986-1990 period envisages the value of trade to be raised to 5 billion dollars, which is realistic in view of the actual potentialities on both sides, as set out in the talks Polish Minister Wojcik had today with Yugoslav Federal Vice-Premier Borislav Srebric.

In the talks the Polish minister had with the Yugoslav Federal Government officials, it was stressed that additional efforts must be invested further to advance industrial cooperation and specialization, and other forms of long-term cooperation. In view of the complementary nature of the two economies, conditions exist for steady forms of cooperation, which are the basic factor of the stability and long-term character of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland, as set out today.

RAILWAYS COOPERATION PAPERS SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

LD270220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2236 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Titograd, February 26 (TANJUG) -- Delegations of Yugoslav and Albanian railroads today signed the necessary official documents for maintaining freight traffic on the Titograd-Shkodra section, between the stations Tuzi in Yugoslavia and Bajza in Albania. An agreement on calculating the cost of use and services on this route was also signed in Titograd, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro. The railway-track Titograd-Shkodra was completed late last year. It is 25 kilometers long on the Yugoslav side and around 30 on the Albanian side. By using the Yugoslav major railway-track Belgrade-Bar, Albania will be able to maintain freight traffic with Western and Central Europe. At present, trucks are used to transport Albanian export goods to these regions.

MAMULA ADDRESSES BELGRADE ARMY DISTRICT MEETING

LD262232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- An electoral conference of the LCY organization in the Officer Andrija Simic unit of the Belgrade Army District was held today in the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Topcider in Belgrade.

Taking part in the work of the conference was Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for national defense.

Speaking about ways of resolving present difficulties, Admiral Mamula stressed that the decisive question of our further development lies not in the alternatives offered by the enemy but in the solution of the conflicts between the working class and the alienated exponents of economic and political power, to the advantage of the rule of associated labor and self-management.

To this end it will be necessary to correct all those systemic solutions that practice has proved to be ineffective. This implies at the same time that the focal point of ideopolitical activity should be the mobilization of all Communists, working people, and citizens in preparing for the 13th LCY Congress and responsibly carrying our work tasks in all environments and at all levels.

Communists in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, which is an integral part of the unified LCY, must also involve themselves even more actively in all aspects of our social life and further develop Tito's thoughts and work on the concept of all-people's defense and thereby contribute to the creation of more favorable conditions for overcoming the difficulties which have arisen in society. This is a condition for strengthening our defense capability and increasing Yugoslavia's stability.

On the subject of the people to be elected to responsible duties and positions in the organs of the LCY in society and the Yugoslav People's Army, the federal secretary emphasized:

"The present preelection and election activity should be used to ensure that people are elected to the organs of sociopolitical communities who are genuinely committed to the rule of the working class and to self-management; to the equality, brotherhood, and unity of all our nations and nationalities; and to our nonaligned foreign policy -- to Tito's policy for the further building of our country. People are needed who are prepared to get to grips with all the problems and contradictions we face, who are capable, with their own knowledge, abilities, and courage, and with the support of all the progressive forces of society, of bringing about a change toward an improvement in our economic situation and the solution of all the issues which have arisen in the present phase of the development of our revolution.

"We do not need criticism and critics who have a nihilistic attitude toward the basic values of our revolution and the enormous achievements in the development of our society. We need comprehensive critical analyses of the situation and at the same time constructive efforts to overcome the problems which are disturbing the stable and normal course of reproduction and political relations in society."

A critical mood has been growing in the Army as well recently, Mamula said. "Real criticism is useful and should not be restricted. It is our duty to examine any constructive proposal with the greatest attention. However, we cannot accept pseudo-criticism and unconsidered criticism. We should firmly oppose those criticisms and critics who blindly accept others' views and disseminate them among the officers and soldiers without themselves giving any thought to or even understanding the meaning of the ideas and stands which they are advocating."

At the conference Tomislav Vukovic was reelected president of the committee and candidates were proposed for members of the LC organs and delegates to the Eighth Conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and the 13th LCY Congress.